PRESIDENT IN CHICAGO.

MUNICIPET IN THERM FOR A STAR OF FOUR DAYS.

Hearty Welcome to Him on His Journey His Significant Bemarks on Having the Victories of the Army and Navy Recog-nized in the Forthcoming Peace Treaty. CHICAGO, Oct. 15.-The President's train was behind schedule time in arriving at Chieago to-night on account of the pressure of people to halt him and force him imger along the road. The President went to the house of Capt, McWilliams,

where Mrs. McKinley is staying. At every sta-tion within the city limits, as the train rushed by, the cheers of crowds could be heard. A growd awalted the President at the station The other members of the President's party were taken to the hotels assigned them by the Entertainment Committee, The President will rest to-morrow. Asked this evening if he yould comment on his trip or his many meet-

ings with the people, the President said;
"I have been deeply moved by the patriotism
of the people and delighted with the evidences

of their prosperity."
GRAMAN, Ill., Oct. 15.—The committee of the Chicago Peace Jublice celebration appointed to receive President McKinley met the Presidential train at Kankakee this evening and escorted him into Chicago, where he will remain until Thursday, participating in the celebration of the peace concluded two months ago. All the way from St. Louis, where the train stopped, and at some places where it did not stop, the people came down to the sta-tions to see the Chief Executive, to try to see him to talk or shake hands with them. At Terra Haute the procession that came down with ception Committee to meet him caused a brilliant and somewhat unusual effect in street marching by the use of umbrellas in red. white and blue. They were carried open and disposed in rows in the sequence of the national

In his speech the President referred to the late Daniel W. Voorhees, who lived in Terre Haute. In this speech the President referred in words too direct to period of musconstruct tion to the unmistakable essiment which the people at every stop westward and eastward had manifested to him vociferously concerning the United States' policy in the Spanish My Prixow Crrismas: For seven days we

been travelling through the great West, and everywhere we have gone great assemblages like this have greeted us. I do not misinterpret it. I know what it means. It has no personal significance, but it does have a national significance and it does mean that all the people of all the sections are once more united under one flag; united in purpose and patriotism. It means, my fellow citizens, that the people of the United States want the victories of the army and of the navy to be recog-nized in the treaty of peace. It means that they want those of us who are charged with the administration of the Government to see to it that the war was not in vain and that the just fruits of our achievements on land and

At Paris, Ill., where the people came down with flags to welcome him, the President said from the car platform :

'If no word was spoken the flags you carry would proclaim your faith in our common country and the glowing patriotism which is in every heart. We have but one duty to per-form, and that is to stand by the old flag, and fortunately for us in every part of the country at the people are settling beneath the folds of that glorious banner, united under it in peace and fighting under it in war." Major McKinley shook hands with all the

major Mckinley shook hands with all the people at Oakiand who could get to him while the train was at a standstill. He went on to Arcola, where a stand, brilliant in bunting and flags, had been so placed that he had only to step from the car platform to it. The propie of Arcola were very enthusinatic and whole-souled in their greetings, nicturesque in their apparel, and thoughtful in sending some beautiful flowers to the President's car. The President said to them that the people of the country could help to solve wisely the grave problems resting upon the nation, "because the people of the country, whenever they consider calmly and soberly any great question, are unerring in judgment. Mr. Lincoin tollowed the people, and, following the people, he made no mistake. We have had great glory out of the war, and in its settlements we must be guided only by the demands of right and conscience and duty, and when we have settled the problems of the war our next triumphs must be those of commerce, not by arms, but by our superior advantages, and by the skill and genius and energy of our seople." After the cheers which followed the speech one man in the crowd proposed three cheers for Dewy. The cheers rang out sharply. The President spoke briefly at Decatur, and was followed by Secretaries Gage and Bliss. Mr. Bliss said: people at Oakland who could get to him while

one man in the crowd proposed three cheers for Dewey. The cheers rang out sharply. The President spoke briefly at Decatur, and was followed by Secretaries Gage and Bilss. Mr. Hilss said:

"I will only say that as I have been traveiling for seven days through this magnificent Western country, and have seen the evidences of prosperity. I have found happy faces and contented faces: and I have felt that as we were approaching the season of our annual thanksgiving we were to find a time and a word for this prosperity and all the goodness of Providence to this vast people, and also that we were to be thankful for the magnificent patriotism that raised in thirty days 200,000 men to fight the battles of the United States. It is a time of thankful for the magnificent patriotism that raised in thirty days 200,000 men to fight the battles of the United States. It is a time of thankful ness that in so brief a time we have conquered so large a ferritory—Cuba, Porto Rico, the Ladrones and Manila, with Dewey, with Shafter, and have destroyed the Spanish fleets. Burely we have great cause to be thankful."

Senator Cullom and Gov. Tanner, with others of a committee selected to escort the President to Springfield. came aboard at Decatur, where there were also requests for the autographs of the President's company, to be combined in an album and sold for charity at a carnival to be held in Decatur. At Decatur the appearance of the crowds changed from those of an agricultural district to those of a manufacturing or milroad community. The President said at President. His name is an inspiration, and a holy one, to all lovers of liberated a race, a race which he once said ought to be free because there might come a time when these back men could help keep the lewel of liberty in the family of nations. If any indication of that prophecy were needed, it was found when these brave black men assended the hill of San Juan in Cuba and charged the enemy at E. Caney. They vindicated their own title to liberty on that field, and with our othe

ing was from a platform in front of the famous old State House. Secretaries Gags and Wilson spoke also.

Gen. John M. Palmer was among those who greeted the President at Springfield. The train stopped at Mount Fulsski, Clinton. Farmer City and Gilman. Even at places where it was known that the train could not stop crowds came out and cheered. Among these was Gibson City. The President and everybody else was at dinner when the place was reached. There was so large a crowd there that the engineer alowed down, and the President and Cabinet members left the tables and went to the ear platform to greet the people in passing. At Gilman, when the President remarked that we had put the diag over Hawali, a great roar of lorful schillion burst from the crowd. The President continued:

We have had a short and decisive war, brilings in its victory, both on land and on sea, and we have added new names to the nation's roll of honor. It is our business to dedicate ourselves to the task yet unfinished. The army and the navy have performed their parts. May we be able as well and honorably to perform ours, and may we bring to the yet unfinished tank the less conscience and the best intelligence of the country."

the country.

The dilinois Central Railroad distributed souventratheraries of the journey of the President between Springfield and Chicago.

ABPHYXXATED BY GAS.

Mrs. Burton and Her Daughter Found Doed

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., Oct. 15,-Mrs. Orville C. Burton and her daughter Inca, two vell-known society leaders of this city, were found dead in bed by Mr. Whittaker, a brother-in-law, about 6:01 o'elock this evening Death had syldently resulted from asphyxla tion by natural gas, and occurred some time on Thursday night. Mr. Burton, who is fore-man of the Buffalo Bolt Works in this city. secured his vacation on Thursday last and left on a visit to his mother in Cattaraugus county. His wife and daughter accompanied him to Buffalo and returned home late in the evening. Gas stoves were burning in two of the bedrooms in the house.

The mother and daughter went to bed on Thursday night and left a note on the door, which they had placed there at noon, stating that they would not require any groceries to day. The neighbors did not see them com home, but as they did not stay away without informing them of the fact, they supposed they were in the house. On Friday morning Mrs. H. Ferguson, a neighbor, called at the home of the Burtons and rapped at the door, but received no reply. She then noticed the note on the door and went away with the impression that they were still in Buffalo, and so informed the neighbors. This quieted any fears they might have had until to-night, when Mr. Whittaker, becoming anxious, forced his way in through a window. When he entered the bedyoom he found the two lying side by side dead. The cat was also lying on the floor dead.

The gas fires were still burning, but a sick-suing oder of gas permeated the house,
Mrs. Burton was 48 years old and the daughting of the side of the store in their googs was found to be turned on too far, but, as the fire was still burning, it is difficult to undestand how the gas escaped. No other jets were turned on and the gas could only have escaped from the stove. informing them of the fact, they supposed the

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD. It Is Estimated at 2,640,000 000 Bushels, th

Largest on Record. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The estimates of pro duction given in the tables compiled by the Department of Agriculture make the wheat erop of the world for 1898 the largest on record, although this is somewhat offset by the smallness of the reserve stocks. Official figures on area show an increase of 689,172 acres in France, of 218,686 in the United Kingdom, 163,860 in Ontario, Canada, and 147, 350 in Manitoba, in areas under wheat. The lepartment's October report on the crop of the world is summarized as follows:

The Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture and the several commercial authorities have issued their estimates of the world's wheat crops of 1898. The Beerbohm estimate is equivalent to 2,640,000,000 bushels of sixty pounds, in the grand total varying but little from the Hungarian official estimate. The wheat erop of India for 1898, as officially reported,5amounted to 242,921,280 bushels, that of 1897 to 182,-667,483 bushels, while the annual average for the previous five years was 226,446,080 bush-

The French area under wheat was about 4% per cent. greater in 1898, and, taking wheat, rye and maslin together, the area increase amoun'sd to 783,179 acres. The average yield of wheat this year was nearly 22 bushels per acre against less than 15.2 in 1897.

An official estimate for Hungary puts the wheat crop at 119,000,000 bushels, against 89,824,000 last year; rye, 38,154,000 bushels, against 35,150,000 last year; barley, 61,448,000 bushels against 41,475,000 last year; oats, 84,041,000 bushels, against 59,881,000 last year;

84,041,000 bushels, against 59,881,000 last rear.

The wheat crop of Boumania has been stated in English papers, on the authority of an official estimate, at 56,800,000 bushels, but some reports from that country report that this estimate is too large by several million bushels. The offers of wheat from Boumania and Bulgaria are described as "rather extraordinarily restricted."

The preliminary official estimate as to the Prussian res crop is said to state it at 246,400,000 bushels, against 223,200,000 last year. The German potato crop was reported in the middle of September as a full average.

In Austria-Hungary the crops of wheat rye and cats are reported as very estisfactory, Barley is merely average in quantity and deficient in quality, while maize, on the whole, is not a good crop.

Reports from Russia are quite conflicting.

in quality, while maize, on the whole, is not a good crop.

Reports from Russia are quite conflicting. Supplies of new wheat for export come forward very sparingly, and considerable quantities of grain are said to be moving toward the provinces which suffered so severely through the failure of the crops last year.

At the beginning of September the crops in Argentina were reported to be in fine condition, but about three weeks later they were reported as suffering for want of rain and threatened by locusts.

Accounts from Australia report the crop outlook there as excellent.

The sowing of fall grain crops in Europe has been delayed by drought is a number of constant of the control of th

The sowing of fall grain crops in Europe has been delayed by drought in a number of coun-tries. Complaint on this score has been quite serious and widespread.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

He Pretended to Be a Detective and Wanted Money to Capture Counterfelters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service has been informed of the arrest at Swainsboro, Ga., of Thomas F. Pierce, on a charge of having in his possession raised notes and moulds for making counterfeit coins Pierce, representing himself as a private detective, wrote the bureau recently that he kness the hiding place of a fugitive counterfeiter. He informed a Secret Service detective, who was sent to investigate the matter, that he wanted \$30 for expenses and a guarantee of \$400 reward for the capture of the counterfeiter, which the detective was not authorized to furnish. Pierce then repeated his offer to the bureau, adding that he had in his possession incriminating evidence against the counterfeiters, consisting of moulds for making coin and raised notes.

The case looked so suspicious that Chief Wilkie to-day ordered the arrest of Pierce, and he was taken to Atlanta. The detective found in his possession two \$50 notes raised to \$50, moulds for making silver dollars and 50-cent pieces, and a quantity of spurious coin. Pierce, representing himself as a private

GEN. LEE'S WIFE CRITICALLY ILL

At His Request Gen, Greene Is Ordered to Take Command of the Seventh Corps. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.-Major-Gen. F. V. Greene left Washington to-night for Jackson-ville, Fla., to take command of the First Divi-sion of the Seventh Army Corps. He went at sion of the Seventh Army Corps. He went at the request of Major-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commander of the corps, who telegraphed from his home in Richmond, va., where he is at the bedside of his ill wife. In a message to the war Department, received this afternoon, Gen. Lee requested that no more telegrams relating to his command be sent him, as Mrs. Lee's condition was critical and he was too sorely afflicted to attend to official business.

RICHMOND, va., Oct. 15.—Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee is reported slightly improved to-night, and her condition is more hopeful.

VICTIMS OF THE RECENT STORM. War Department to Distribute Supplies to

Destitute People in Georgia. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.-President McKinley o-day sent telegraphic orders to the War Department to distribute supplies to the people partment to distribute supplies to the people on the coast of Georgia made destitute by the recent severe storm. These people have shelter, but cannot get sufficient food. Under the President's order they will receive rations from United States officers until they can become self-supporting again. On the recommendation of the committee from Georgia that requested relief from the War Department, the aupplies will be distributed from Darlen and Brunswick. The destitute number 1,500.

PRIZE MONEY FOR THE RITA. Judge Brawley Decides That All the Yale's

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 15 .- Judge Brawley filed a decree in the United States District filed a decree in the United States District Court to-day directing the distribution of the prize money from the sale of the Spanish steamship Rita, which was captured by the auxiliary cruiser Yale. There were only wenty-five enlisted men from the navy on the Yale at the time of the capture, the others being the old crew from the ship when she was known as the Paris. The Court holds that the money is to be divided among all the men on board. The Rita was bought in by the Government for a transport vessel for \$125,000, the appraised value. Capt. Wise, who commanded the Yale, will get about \$8,000.

WARRINGTON, Oct. 15.-The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Navy Department:

Arrived -At Brooklyn, Oct. 14. Niagara; Oct. 18. Wompatuck, isalica-From Norfolk for Washington, Oct. 14, Forn and Tecumush; Norfolk for Bahia, Oct. 14, Bierling.
Placed out of commission—Niagara and Wompatuck. HE DISBANDS HIS CUBANS.

COL VALUETTE SENDS HIS SOLDINES HOME TO WORK.

Se Tells Them the War Is Over and De livers Their Arms to the Americans-Gen. Garcia Will Attend the Onban Assumbly to Exert His Influence Against Anti-American Sentiment-Schools Opened. Special Cable Desputch to Tun Bun.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 15,-Col. Valiente of the Cuban Army, commanding a regiment mear Baracos, rode to Santiago this morning and reported to Gen. Wood that he had disbanded his entire command and sent his men home to work. He said that he had made a speech to his men telling them that the war was over and there was no use of their retaining their arms and maintaining their organization when it was necessary that they should be at home supporting their families. The arms of the disbanded Cubans were sent to Lieut.-Col. Wyley, the commander of the American garrison at Baracoa, who gave receipts therefor.

Col. Vallente belongs to the division of Gen Pedro Perez, whose headquarters are near Guantanamo. In appreciation of the conduct of Col. Valiente Gen. Wood appointed him s member of the tax commission at a substantial salary, and gave a member of his staff, who ac-

companied him, a clerkship in the palace. Gen. Wood received word from Guantaname to-day that Gen. Pedro Perez had not laid down his arms on Oct. 10, as had been arranged The reason given was that he was awaiting instructions from his division commander.

Gen. Calixto Garcia will return from El Cobre to-morrow morning to make arrangements to go to Santa Orus to attend the Cuban Assembly. It is understood that Gen. Wood will furnish Garcia with water transportation. Garcia will not go as a member of the Assembly He has steadily refused to stand as a candidate for membership in that body, but believes that he can by personal influence block any anti-American measure that the extreme Cuban republic men may attempt to put through.

Gen. Wood has received information from reliable sources that there will be outburst of anti-American feeling during the convention, and is preparing to maintain order. He has received complete authority from Washington to garrison any places in the province of Santiago that he may see fit. He will send Col. Hood with the Becond Immunes to the Holguin district as soon as he gets word that the most of the 12,000 Spanish troops there, under the command of Gen. Nario, have sailed for Havana.

Col. Heod arrested the Cuban Lieut.-Ool Domingo Romero of the Moneada regiment last night for riotous conduct at Songo. Romero, with a dozen men, angered at Col. Hood's action in stopping gambling, rode into Songo to show his contempt for Hood's authority. All of the Cubans were armed. Bomero rode up the principal street with his companions brandishing a revolver. He was stopped by Lieut.-Col. Grubbs and Lieut. Bagual after a struggle, in which Romero was wounded in the leg, and Col. Hood threw him into the guard house, where he remained all night. He was brought to Sanwago this morning for trial. The Cuban soldiers at Boccoro swore to rescue Romero, but did not attempt to carry out their threat.

The American officers here and at othe towns in the province have complained to Gen. Wood that his order compelling them to go unarmed when not on duty is unfair as long as Cuban officers are allowed to carry machetes and revolvers. No order against Cuban officers carrying arms has been issued, and in case of trouble such as Col. Hood had at Songo the Americans are at a disadvantage,

The public schools have been opened at San Luis, Songo, Sagua de Tanamo, and Guantanamo. The schools will also be opened at Manzanillo shortly, and in the other towns of the province as fast as the American garrisons are established.

NOT READY TO QUIT SOLDIERING. Regiments Ordered to Be Mustered Out Ask to Be Retained in the Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 .- A stampede to be retained in the military service has begun among volunteer regiments that were ordered to be mustered out. Petitions signed by a majority of men in regiments whose services would be soon dispensed with, asking that they be retained, are coming in every day to the War Department. This condition of things is surprising. as was the great clamor for the discharge of tration do not pretend to be able to explain its full meaning, but most of them believe that it is the logical result of the recovery of the country from the hysteria that prevailed when the troops were returning from Cuba. The approach of cold weather, with the prospect of returning to their ordinary vocations to seours a livelihood, is also given as one of the

returning to their ordinary vocations to secure a livelihood, is also given as one of the reasons that has induced men to ask to be retained in the army, with surety of three meals a day and residence in a mild climate.

First Lieut, tharies S. Campbell, Adjutant of the Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, called personally on the Secretary of War and presented a petition, signed by regimental and company officers and enlisted men, for the revocation of the orders to muster, the regiment out of the volunteer service. The petition was in this form:

"We, the undersigned, officers and enlisted men of Company D, Second Pennsylvania Infantry, do hereby respectfully petition the Honorable the Secretary of War to retain this regiment in the service of the United States, and do cheerfully piedge ourselves to serve the full term of our enlistment, unless sooner dischurged.

The petition was signed by 726 officers and enlisted men of the regiment, a much larger percentars than would appear, as the regiment is composed of only ten companies. Accompanying the petition is a statement from a number of men saying that they will be sign to original in the service if the regiment is to be retained.

The Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second North Carolina Volunteers, also ordered to be mustered out, was at the War Department to-day to report that 80 per cent, of the regiment wanted to stay in. The Second Texas is likewise anxious to be retained, and many petitions have been reduced from regiments which were ordered mustered out requesting an extension of furlough, with the understanding that the regiment will be retained at its expiration.

All these requests for extension of furlough, have been refused. The War Department has

ing that the regiment will be retained at its expiration.

All these requests for extension of furlough have been refused. The War Department has under consideration an application from 250 men of the First Georgia to be enlisted in the Thirty-first Michigan to fill vacancies caused by the discharge of men who want to quit soldering. The First Georgia is under muster-out orders, and the Thirty-first Michigan will be retained. The two regiments were together at Chickamauga and established cordial relations with each other. Secretary Alger will grant the petition presented by Adjutant Campbell in behalf of the Second Pennsylvania.

REMOVING GUNS FROM HAVANA.

The Spaniards Packing for Shipment to Spain Many of the Modern Rifles. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- The United State Government will not recognize the ground taken by the Spanish Evacuation Commissioners in Havana that the question of what constitutes movable property is for the Peace Commission in Paris, and not for the joint Evacuation Commission in Havana, to de-termine. A protest against the removal of terminé. A protess against the removal of ordnance material from Cuba will be, if it has not already been, made by the American Commissioners there. Pending the action of the Government in Washington on the Spanish contention that the Peace Commission had jurisdiction in the matter the Spanish authorities have been taking from their positions and packing for shipment to Spain many of the modern rifles mounted for the defence of Havana. What measures, beyond a protest, have been taken to stop this processing cannot be ascertained.

Deaths of Soldiers at Mauila. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The following healt bulletin from Gen. Otis, dated Manila, Oct. 15, was made public this morning:

The following deaths since last report: Oct. 10, Privates Chartes A. Howe, Second Oregon, dysentery, and Ernest M. Forster, Fourteenth Infantry, malaria cerebritis; Oct. 11, Private Frederick Greenilet, First South Dakota, ty-phoid fever: Oct. 12, Privates A. H. Bird, First Nebraska, typhoid fever, and Daniel Paryibel, Astor Battery, tuberedictis. PORTO RICO OURS ON TUESDAY.

Then the Tennage Tax on American Vessels Will Be Abelished. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- Beginning on Tuesday next, simultaneous with the hoisting of the American flag at San Juan and the complets and permanent occupation of Porto Rico by the military forces of the United States, vessels trading between the United States and Porto Rico will be exempted from the tonnage tax of 20 cents a ton now imposed by the military tariff for that island. The tonnage tax of 2 cents per ton on vessels in the coastwistrade of the island is also abolished. The tar-

iff regulations were modified to this extent by an order issued by Secretary Alger. It has been possible for the Administration to take this step to promote American shipping by virtue of war powers and of the establishment of the fact that Porto Bleo is to be wholly and permanently American. It was not possible adopt a similar course in the case of Hawall, as that archipelago was acquired by treaty and not by conquest, and it is not practicable to consider such a course in the case of Cubs and the Philippines until the future political status of those islands has been settled by the Peace Commission and Congress. As the trade between the United States and

Porto Rico is confined to American vessels. the effect of the order should be to increase over threefold the employment of American onnage in the Porto Rico trade, as in 1897. the year before the war. American tonnage from Porto Rico was only 16,000 tons, compared with 48,000 tons foreign.

Porto Rico is still a foreign country, so far as the laws of the United States are concerned,

Porto Rico is still a foreign country, so far as the laws of the United States are concerned, and until changed by Congress, customs duties will be collected on imports from the island. So, too, with the navigation laws, and American shipowners are werned to scoure registers for foreign commerce before entering the Ports Rico trade, as vessels with only coasting enrollments and licenses will be subject to penalty on their return to the United States.

Major-Gen. Brooke has telegraphed the Seoretary of War from San Juan that if the military force in Porto Rico is reduced to numbers not commensurate with the command to which he is entitled, he will expect to be relieved as commander of the military department embracing the island. The War Department is expecting to bear from Gen. Brooke at any time his views as to the number of troops that will be required to properly garrison the island, and until he has made his report on that subject no decision as to the size of the force to be maintained there will be made. From Gen. Brooke's telegram it is assumed that he will advise that a comparative small number of troops be kept in Porto Rico. With the adjournment of the joint Commission of Evacuation, in which Gen. Brooke was the senior officer of the American representatives, he will actively resume his duties as military commander in the territory.

When the Spanish flag is hauled down all ever the island on Oct. 18 and the Stars and Stripes raised in its place, Gen. Brooke will be the Chief Executive of Porto Rico. Actually, but not in name, he will be the Military Governor of the island. The plan of a Military Governor in Porto Rico, to hold until the Washington authorities deem it wise to substitute a purely civil administration, has not been fully arranged. From Oct. 18 until the plan of the Government has been put into effect Gen. Brooke, or the military officer who will succeed him if he asks for detachment, will be in supreme control of civil and military affairs, it is the intention, however, of the Governmen

16TH PENNSYLVANIA'S HOMECOMING Gov. Hastings Will Be Here to Meet the Min-

newaska-Col. Wikoff's Body on Board. The transport Minnewaska, from Ponce and Santiago, is expected to arrive here this morning. She brings 630 men of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and 171 convalescents of the same regiment and of the Third Wisconsin. Brig.-Gen. Ernst and his staff of forty-four officers are also on board, together with fifty five other passengers and twenty-one horses. The body of Col. Wikoff of the Twenty-sec-

ond Infantry, who was killed at Santiago, i expected on the Minnewaska, and plans were about completed here yesterday for the recen tion of it. The escort will consist of the Third New Jersey Regiment, under Col. Lee, and the post band of Governors Island. Lafayette Post may also participate, The Third New Jersey is at present stationed at Pompton Lakes, N. J.

Jersey is at present stationed at Pompton Lakes, N. J.

The Government boat General Meigs will go down to meet the Minnewaska this morning. On the Meigs will be Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania and his staff and members of the Relief Commission of Philadelphia, who have come on here to escort the Pennsylvania boys home. The General Meigs will bring the sick up to the city at once, and also bring Col. Wikoff's body. The latter's funeral will be held at Easton, Pa. Col. Wikoff's home, and will be entirely military in its character. The secort arranged for here will accompany the body to Easton and take part in the funeral there. Col. Wikoff will be burled in the Arlington Cemetery at Washington. The Minnewaska will land at Jersey City.

The transport Michigan is due here to-

ton Cemetery at Washington. The Minnewaska will land at Jersey City.

The transport Michigan is due here tomorrow with Gen. Lawton and his staff. The Michigan's bottom is very foul, however, and there are some doubts about her reaching here much before the middle of the week. The transport Mexico and the hospital ship Relief left here yesterday, both bound for Ponce. Porto Rico. The Mexico carried a miscellaneous cargo and has about fifty passengers, several of whom are wives of officers going to from Fonce to San Juan. Her voyage will end at Havana, where she is to be turned over to from Fonce to San Juan. Her voyage will end at Havana, where she is to be turned over to her owners, the Spanish line, from whom it has been decided she was uniswfully captured at the surrender of Santiago. She will probably be used to transport Spanish soldiers to Spain.

The yacht Red Cross arrived here yesterday with five sick soldiers from Camp Wikoff. All were taken to the hospital at Bedlow's Island. Their names are as follows:

CHAPPEL, BIED, Co. L. Beventh Infantry. DEPUE, CHARLES, Co. D. Second Engineers. Welsh, Thomas, Co. L. Seventh Infantry.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

Enlisted Men of the Forty-seventh New York

Ordered to Be Discharged. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.-The following named nlisted men of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry, now at Fort Adams, R. I., will be discharged from the service of the United States by the commanding officer of their station:

Company A-Sergt. Thomas Cushing; Cofporals George Neyer, Harry J. Greenberg and Hugo Schmer, Privates Herbert A. Jackson, Hayward F. Norton, Mijton I. Williams and Burlis S. Osberne. Company B—Sergis. William Kummer and Otto F. Hagen; Corporals George S. Fowler and Jesse E.

Brumaghine; Privates Charles R. Brown and Thomas Company C-Sergis. William J. Irving and Fred-

erick Neurmann; Corporals Rouben E. Way and Joseph Wiesner; Privates John Somerindyks, William A. Bonden, Oliver L. Locke, James W. Reilly, Henry C. Frey and John C. Young. Company D—Corporal Gasper C. Wiseman, Musician Albert Wenz, Privates Charles B. Campbell

cian Albert Wenz, Privates Charles B. Campbell,
James B. Wilson, and Marion Ducont.
Company E—Sergts. J. W. Boerokel and J. F.
Place: Corporals E. V. Foz. John B. Wilson, and
Charles B. Donnelly; Privates Francis J. Enepp. Isidor Boyer, John N. Mills. F. N. Ontten, HermaFackel, J. M. Drummond, and Edward Nad.
Company F—Sergt. James B. Donglass: Privates
William Pheirer, Herman Heydmann, and Jose
Kaarns.
Company G—Sergts. Edward L. Martin and John
Edily; Corporals Extra W. Epringsteen and William
E. Kelly; Privates William Phipps, William Baglay,
Ferdinand Vages, and James L. Corpell, John T. Esmay,
Ferdinand Vages, and James L. Corpell, John T. Esmay,
Ferdinand Vages, and James H. Kanney.
Company H—Quatermaster-Sergeant Charles B.
Hall.
Oompany I—Sergeant Richard H. Ketcham; Corpo-

Hall.

Company I.—Sergeant Richard H. Estcham; Corporal Peter Boran; Privates John Toomey, Cornellus Considine and James B. Gillon,
Company E.—Quartermaster-Sergeant Silas H. Moore; Corporal Otto B. Foster; Privates Henry F. Brockreas and David Pell.

Company L.—Privates Milton L. Dixon, Albert Maule and James L. Murray.

Company M.—Sergeant Walter S. Barrett; Musician George W. Johnston; Privates John B. Dickinson, Thomas H. Ravanagh, Charles W. Miers and Samuel Schmidt.

First New York Regiment at Honolulu in

ALBLEY, Oct. 15 .- Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast to ALEANT, Oct. 10.—Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghass to-day received a despatch from Gen. Thomas E. Barber, dated Honolulu, Oct. 4, to the effect that the condition of the First New York Regi-ment, stationed there, was excellent. Gen. Barbersays the men are well rationed and clothed. Fifty-seven were on the sick report, but there was no critical illness. Two men had died of disease since entry into the service.

Only True Cure for Malaria. Malarial virus in various forms fills the land with disease and mourning. This need not be. Dr. Holman's Ague and Liver Pad is a perfect antidote; custs without madicine in every case.

HAVE TO FOOT THE BILL.

Therent the Public Grumbles-The Baggage of the Imperial Couple Includes 110 Trunks-The Emperor Will Impress the East with an Uncommonly Tall Man in His Suite-Cold Storage on His Yacht. Special Cable Despotch to Tun Bun.

BESLIN, Oct. 15 .- Emperor William's Eastern trip is still unfavorably regarded in most quar-ters. Even the Protestant Kreus Zeitung opposes the trip, while the Catholic Germania has altered its attitude on the Christian proteotorate question since the Emperor's recall of Von Bulow from the Vatican because of the Pope's unfriendliness to his master's project in Palestine. The public is already grumbling over the announcement that the Roichstag will have to pay the bill of the whole tour,

The Emperor, nevertheless, is brimful of his enterprise. For months he hasbeen personally shaping everything relating to the tour, often jotting down ideas on a tablet which he keep by his bedside. Thus a week ago he was seized with the notion of taking with him the tallest man in the German Army. He had the records searched, and found a man who fitted his idea of what a very tall person should be, but he proved to be no longer in active service. Therefore he "specially engaged," as if were, Barnum's freak. He is 7 feet 8 inches tall.

The imperial pair's luggage filled three wagons, and included 110 trunks, some of them of enormous size, the largest containing he Empress's state dresses, which were packed unfolded. Several will be worn at Constantiople. There are also many garments suitable to the changes of climate. Count Wedel, chief master of the imperial

stables, sent six horses to Constantinople "to become accustomed to Eastern noises." But the imperial suite will use horses loaned by the Bultan. The racht Hohensollern contains splendid cold storage accommodations for meats and

rame, but as soon as the Emperor lands in Palestine the English tourist agent of Mr. Cook will furnish everything, including meals, for an agreed sum The Grand Duke of Baden has come to Berlin to represent the Emperor on certain occasions during his absence in the East. It is known

that the Emperor's affection for his too popular brother, Prince Henry, is of a somewhat fearome nature. The belief prevails that the latter was despatched to China chiefly to obviate the question of a regency during Emperor William's absence.

LORD ROSEBERY IN THE LEAD. Wis Indorsement of the Soudan Policy Has

Greatly Enhanced His Influence, Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. LONDON, Oct. 15.—Lord Rosebery, in the race for the leadership of the Liberal party, has

gained another advantage over Bir William Harcourt by being the first of the opposition leaders to speak in support of Lord Salisbury's Soudan policy; but in this instance his success was due almost to accident. Lord Rosebery, in the fulfilment of an old engagement, had to address an agricultural gathering at Epsom. and an hour before the time an enterprising reporter tried to obtain an interview with him upon the Fashoda question. Lord Rosebery nesitated, but finally decided that as an ex-Premier he was too dignified to be inter-"I will, however," he said, "give the last ten minutes of my speech to this Fashoda business and hope that will satisfy you.

Up to that moment he had intended to con fine his remarks to agricultural matters, and his eloquent vindication of England's rights and determination in the Soudan was practically an impromptu effort. It has deeply stirred the country, and emphasized the fact that Lord Rosebery is the only Liberal statesman possessing the necessary personal magnetism, as the phrase goes, and of the requisite commanding force and ability to whom the Liberal party can look with confidence to extrieste it from its deplorable position.

Reporters went to his country seat for the purpose of getting an expression of his opinion on the Fashoda business the day after the famous days before Lord Rosebery spoke, But Sir William seemed afraid to commit himself. It has since become evident that he never dreamed that the country was so unanimous in approval of the Conservative Ministry's foreign policy. He refused to speak for publication until he had consuited Mr. Moriey, and there is reason to believe that these two statesmen agreed to maintain silence until it was positively known how far France would go.

MEAT FAMINE IN GERMANY.

The Bundssrath May Permit the Importation of Live Cattle.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.
BERLIN, Oct. 15.—The meat famine in Germany threatens to be so serious that the Bundesrath, at its next sitting, will consider the advisability of a partial abrogation of the decrees forbidding the importation of live cattle. The strength of the Agrarian party is seen in the fact that the Nord Deutsche Zei bung, which is the official organ of the Government is publishing articles maintaining that there is an abundant supply of good meat at reasonable prices. These articles are grimly answered by such advertisements as the Chennitzer Neuesten Nachrichten prints offer-ing "prime fat dog flesh, quite young."

Moreover, the cattle markets are no longer held at many places, owing to the total absence of stock. Prosperous customers are paying 10 cents a pound above ordinary prices Concurrently there is an enormous increase in the importation of cured pork, bacon, ham and sausages, which pay a duty of 17 marks per 100 kilograms. These imports chiefly from the United States.

THE BISMARCK MEMOTES.

Dr. Schweninger Says He Has Marked 300 Errors in Dr. Busch's Book.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BRELIN, Oct. 15.—Dr. Schweninger read Dr. Busch's Bismarck Memoirs and says he has marked 300 errors. He says that Dr. Busch has so distorted Bismarck's expressions that they are hardly recognizable by anybody who knew the Chancellor's style.



Fall Styles have every grace and every goodness that we know how to put into shoes. They are

in the very front of the

Special lines now ready in Patent Leather, Enamel. Chrome Calf, Wax Calf, Winter Russets,

153 BROADWAY, New Binger Bidg., oor. Liberty St. 365 BROADWAY, corner Franklin St. 1263 BROADWAY, bot. stat & sad Sie. 1455 BROADWAY, bet. 41st & 424 Ste. BEOOKLYN-867 and 606 Fulton St.
PHILADELPHIA-738 Chestout St.

fashion, too.

Agesolos throughout the United States.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S TOUR. How Insomnia Kills

If You Can't Eat or Sleep Well You are in a Dangerous Condition.

Insomnia, Nerve Weakness and Physical Prostration Cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Sleeplessness is simply a rapid road to the insane asylum. No greater calamity can befall a person than to become sleepless. The extreme weakness, the tired and utterly exhausted and prostrated feelings following wakeful, disturbed and unrefreshing

nights are terrible. What wonder that there are so many shattered nerves, tired brains and debilitated bodies when we consider the thousands upon thousands who pass alsepless or disturbed nights.

and rise mornings feeling indescribably miserable, dragged out, scarcely able to face the day's work! What wonder that so many rise mornings from their beds, where they have lain with weary lids and sleepless eyes, tossing from side to side, or simply catching short, unrefreshing naps filled with dreams, feeling heavy headed, with pale face, haggard looks, dull and heavy, ringed eyes, and go about their daily employment with tired limbs, exhausted energies, nerveless and ambitionless.

There is one sure way to cure sleeplessness, and that is by the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura, the great brain and nerve invigorator. This wonderful remedy is nature's own sleep producer, and is perfectly harmless, being made from pure vegetable medicines fresh from the lap of nature. It may be given to infants, children or the most dellcate invalids without fear. It soothes, calms and quiets the weakened, irritable and overwrough nerves, producing perfect repose and refreshing, natural sleep; at the ame time it builds up and tones up the shattered nerves and gives renewed life, strength, vitality and vigor to

the system. F. M. Byers, Alliance, Ohio, saye; Some time ago I suffered with general disability and nervousness. I could not sleep at night nor in the daytime. I suffered almost everything and had a severe pain in my side. I was depressed in spirits and discouraged in every way.

"One day I read of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve rem-

edy and determined to try it. I have now taken six or eight bottles and I feel like a new man. I had only taken it a short time when it began to build me up. I can sleep now and have a good appetite and feel that I have a new lease of life. I consider Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy the best of medicines." Dr. Greene can be consulted free, personally or by letter, at his office, 35 West 14th St., New York City. A free letter of advice from the distinguished specialist has placed many an unhealthy man

CAPT .- GEN. MACIAS SAILS TO-DAY. Great Enthusiasm at San Juan as 800 of Our Troops Land.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 15.—Captain-Genral Macias and staff went on board the Reins Maria Cristina to-day and will sail for Spain at daybreak to-morrow. Gen. Macias has 500 troops on board as a personal guard. Admiral Vallarido, the Spanish naval commander, bid personal farewell to Admiral Schley and went on board the transport Covadonga to-day.

The American transport Mississippi arrived to-day with 800 troops. There was great enthusiasm as the men came ashore, the military band playing and the people cheering. Three thousand Spaniards will leave on board the steamer Winifreda.

Col. Hunter, Secretary of the American Evacuation Commission, says the Spaniards coming in of American occupation is quieting trouble everywhere. The troops are in good spirits and the health of the army is im-

Admiral Schley is about again and has almost wholly recovered from the mishap to his ankle.

EXODUS OF THE RUFFIARS. Driving Men Who Live on Women's Shame Out of London.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—With an important act enabling prisoners to testify in their own de-fence, which has hitherto not been permitted in England, there also came into operation this week a law framed with a view to ridding London of a vile phase of life which has increased rapidly in recent years. A magistrate vagabond a man whom the police know to be living off the proceeds of a woman's prostitu-tion. Hitherto these women have been so degraded and terrorized that they would not prosecute these men even when brutally ill treated by them.

These souteneurs hitherto have frequented nightly the haunts of impurity, knowing that the police did not dare to interfere with them. The new law is being rigorously enforced, and as a consequence the exodus of ruffians from the notorious quarters has already begun. They are mostly going to South Africa, and over 100 sailed to-day.

FUNERAL OF QUEEN LOUISE, Impressive Ceremonies at the Cathedral in

Copenhagen.

Special Cable Despatch to TER SUN.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 15.—The funeral of Queen
Louise of Denmark, who died on Sept. 29, topk place to-day in the cathedral at Roskilde. The soffin was conveyed to Roskilde last evening by special train and placed near the great door of the cathedral, where it re-mained until to-day. The royal family and other personages went to Boskilde by special trains. The town was filled with people from all parts of the kingdom. The cathodral was crowded with a most distinguished guthering. The court functionaries and the Queen's servants were marshalled along the aisles. Eight naval Captains and eight Colonels bore the catafalque. The King followed and then came the chief mourners in double file. The services were of a most impressive character.

AMERICANS HONORED.

Banquet Given by the Chamber of Com-

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

Paris, Oct. 15,-The banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Continental to-night was largely attended. M. Henri Peartree, President of the Chamber of Commerce, presided and had at his right as the guest of the evening Mr. Ferdinand Peck, United States Exposition Commissioner. At his left sat United States Ambassador Porter, and the members of the Chamber were ranged at the table below him. M. Delcassé. Minister of Foreign Affairs, sat next to Mr. Peck. The hall was beautifully decorated with French and American flags and the usual speeches were delivered.

The American Peace Commissioners were invited to attend, but thought it prudent to decline. The wives of some of the Commissioners watched the proceedings from the gallery with great interest.

and woman on the road to recovery. YELLOW FEVER IN MISSISSIPPL

> A Light Frost Throughout the State May Stop the Spread of the Disease. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15,-New cases of reliew over in Mississippi during the last twentyfour hours are reported to the Marine Hospital Service: Jackson, new cases, 4 white, 6 negroes: Natches, 4 cases: Wareland, 2 cases: Hattlesburg, 3 cases, 1 death; Harriston, new cases, 3 white, 3 negro: Oxford, 1 case; Orwood, 9 cases. A light frost throughout the entire State is reported, which will have the effect of stopping the spread of the disease.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- The Commissioner of

imposed by the War Revenue act on distributive shares and personal property does not apply to those of persons who died prior to the passage of the act. The estates of those who died before June 13 are therefore exempt from the tax, although in process of settlement after internal Revenue has ruled that the legacy tax

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.-The Hon. E. J. Phelps, who collapsed while delivering an argument in the United States Supreme Court yesterday, recovered strength rapidly during the night and was able to leave Washington for New York to-day.

Statue of Bufus Choate Unveiled.

BOSTON, Oct. 15 .- A statue of Rufus Choate was unveiled this noon in the Suffolk County Court House. Lewis S. Dabney, President of the Bar Association, made the opening address the Bar Association, made the opening address. Then the statue was disclosed and presented to the city by Benjamin D. Hyde in behalf of the donor, the late George B. Hyde. Mayor Quincy made a speech of acceptance in behalf of the city and delivered it to the Justices of the Supreme Court. It was received by Chief Justice Fjeld. Then Hon. Joseph H. Choate of New York, nephew of the man memorialized, made an address historical in its character.

Bookbinders' Nine-Hour Workday. The local branch of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders will meet to-morrow at their headquarters, Chambers street, near Centre, where the date on which the nine-hour movement will go into effect will be announced. Bimilar meetings will be held to morrow by all the branches in other cities throughout the country, where the same announcement will be made. It is said that the day fixed on to make the demand will be at the latter end of this month.

Eun Over and Killed by His Own Wagon, Alphonse Maillard, 42 years old, of 500 West Forty-sixth street, a driver, got off his truck in Forty-sixth street yesterday afternoon to look at his horse's hoof, as the animal seemed lame. The horse became frightened and ran away. The wheels of the truck passed over Maillard breaking his spine in two places. He died an hour later in Flower Hospital. The runsway horse was caught in West Fifty-fourth stress by Policeman Roonan.



The Advantages of Good Clothes For Boys

Begin when they are put on, and continue till they are worn out. Made as our Boys' Tailors make them, fit and style are as much features of the garments as cloth and buttons.

Satior Suits, fall weight 4.85 to 6.50 ered Sneket Sutte, all week, 5.00 to 8.50 feet color cheviots. Youthe' Suite, (Long Trousers), norest de signs of cheriots and IO.OO to I5.00 and fast color chinchillas. 5.00 to 8.50

60-62 West 23d St.